One of Them, It Is Asserted, Will Rival Butte-The Homestake Mills Clean Up B166,000 - Pulling Bown a Smelter Stack to Get \$50,000 Worth of Metal.

BUTTE, April 22,-Two new mining towns have sprung up in Montana in the past two weeks. The town of Quigley, which was a bare spot in the wilderness two weeks ago, is now booming right along. It is the location of the mill of the Golden Scentre Gold Mining Company. It is at the junction of Rock and Brewster Creeks. Two hundred men are at work grading for the mill. There will be a 100-stamp mill, a finme five miles long, an electric tramway to the mine eight miles long. and a tunnel 1,000 feet long. The ore for the mill will come from the Jumbo group of mines at the head of Harvey Creek. The ore averages \$20 to the ton and the ledge is from 175 to 225 feet in width.

Another rapidly growing mining region is the Yahk district. Two weeks ago nothing was to be seen there but a few tents placed on the banks of Fourth of July Creek, and in a dark forest of giant timber. Within fourteen days twenty-five good, substantial houses for business purposes have been completed, and as many more are under way. Town lots are on sale, and a mining camp has been started in northwestern Montana which, it is asserted will rival Butte. It is on the banks of the beautiful Yahk River, which empties into the Koozenai and thence into the Columbia.

The mines already in course of development are: The Keystone, bonded by Finch & Crane of Spokane for \$25,000; the Montana, owned by Lemley brothers; the Fire Hall, run by Jas King: the Puzzler, owned by Roberts & Son, and many others.

The properties are mostly quartz of a high grade of ore, carrying more gold than silver. The only way into the new camp at present is by pack train.

W. F. Mellick, the cattle king of Idaho, has neclded to go extensively into mining, and has secured a bond on the Alex. Scott property in Butte from James A. Murray, the amount of the bond being \$150,000. The Alex. Scott has a shaft 250 feet in death with numerous crosscuts. The shaft will be developed to the 450-foot level at once.

Several strikes of rich ore are reported from

the Little Rocky Mountains. On the head of Sullivan Creek, James Campbell crosscut eighteen feet of mineralized sangue and de composed porphyry. Bunches of high-grade ere were scattered through the mass, although the whole body will only average \$6 and \$8 hill until the gnelss and perphyry contact is reached, where Mr. Campbell expects to find the main ore body.

On the Bachelor the owners report striking a strong vein of free milling ore. The gangue tte and slate.

Rich & McGarry are pushing development on their new discovery at the head of Rock Creek. As depth is gained the value and quan George Manning reports striking high-grade

ore in the Gold Bug mine. The ore was found in a crosscut of the formation at a depth of Some Cripple Creek men are looking over

the Little Rocky district, and report themselves pleased with the surface showings, and are favorably impressed with the analogy of two regions, especially the remarkable likeness of the porphyry and phonolite to the same formation in the Cripple Creek country. There is talk of organizing a deep-tunnelling and mining company to crosscut the

main divide of the mountains at a great depth Some excitement was caused in Great Falls last week by the arrival of a Scandinavian. Illing Elwing, with \$2,500 worth of gold dust and nuggets. He said he had washed the gold out from the river bottom of the Missour in three weeks' time. He refused to give the exact location of his lucky find.

ARIZONA.

Tucson, April 18.-Attention is being di-rected to the Mint Valley district, especially to the Bald Butte claim, which has an almost continuous outcrop of ore its entire length, the vein in places being thirty feet high. The ore is free milling and of good average grade. There are many thousands of tons on the sur-

The main shaft of the Congress mine has been sunk 1,000 feet, and a fine body of ore has been opened up. The mill on the Snowflake mine was started on Thursday, with every prospect of success. The mill has ten stamps. The property is already pretty well opened up, but the owners are continuing development work. About thirty men are employed.

The Prescott Development Company of Glasgow, Scotland, is working in and around Prescott. In the Gold Gem this company has some good gold ore in the fifty-foot level, and is working a horse whim with two shifts down to the 100 foot level. In the Addis mine on the Hassayampa, a large body of copper ore has been developed. The Elkhart mine at Chloride, has been purchased by this syndicate.

Timmins and Alkire have closed their Venezia mill, in Crook Creek, on account of the scarci-ty of water. They are interested, however, with Kansas City men in the old Crook property, and are developing the claims, which had been 'gophered" near the surface, and the former owners thought they had obtained all the free gold they contained. At a depth of sixty feet below the old workings the ore has changed again, turning from sulphuret to free gold, and the recent purchasers have a fine bady of shipping ore. They propose to develop the

property thoroughly before putting up a mill. A check came on Saturday from El Paso in payment of a car of ore from the Eclipse or Luke mine, in the Bradshaw Mountains, seventy miles north of Phoenix. The ore weighed 21,756 pounds, and after deducting the exof reduction, the owners received The Eclipse is one of the richest mines on the continent, as ore of this grade seems to be inexhaustible. Teams were loaded again on last Monday, and another shipment of the same amount of ore was made. Experts went out last week to examine the Mocking Bird, and have returned well satisfied with the property. The Chloride is getting

good ore below the water level.

The Eureka, at Cerbat, is fast proving one of the richest gold mines in Arizona.

The Blakey mill will be moved from Cerbat to Cedar Valley.

McMahon and Larkin have a shipment of ore worth \$3,000 on the dump of the Nighthawk mine and will probably send it to the smelter as the work.

worth \$3,000 on the dump of the Nighthawk mine and will probably send it to the smelter seri week.

At the Pierce mine eight-hour shifts have been put on and the sinking of the shaft is progressing as rapidly as three shifts can push it. A depth of 180 feet has been attained, and at 200 feet another level will be made and drifts run. The immense ledge holds out while the ore still continues. Some 3,000 tons of ore now lie on the dump, all of which is rich and may be easily worked.

Interest in the Lockling-Miller claims at South Pass is again aroused by the fact that a mining man of means is to open up the claims, sink a shaft to seventy-five feet or more, and if the prospect continues further development on a larger scale will be carried on.

There is a probability that the rich copper mines of Planet will be sold to the Copper Queen Company. The mines were worked by a San Francisco company about twenty years ago, but since then no work has been done on them.

DULUTH, April 24. Iron ore shipments from mines of the Mesaba range are active now, and four ships of the new Messemer Stramship Company are to be here to-morrow to load at the Rockefeller, docks. They are the first arrivals for are this season, and will load 10.000 tans. Or. Sunday several vessels will be at the Duluth and Iron Range docks, whose monthly shipments are put at 400.000 tons.

The Rockefeller Company is shipping from the Adams and Mountain iron mines, the Minnesota Iron Company from five of its seven mines, the Carnegle people from the Lone Jack, the Selers is shipping, the Mahoning Furnacemen's Association will have the Mahoning furnacemen's Association will have the Mahoning in ships will be at work next week.

The Carnegle mines have this week received the largest steam showers ever brought into the mitting country, eighty tons each. They will be used at the Oliver and Lone Jack.

It is understood here that not far from 2,500,000 tons of ore have been said by the saining companies up to this date, the largest

steel interests taking much of it in the past two days.

days.

SOUTH DAROTA.

LEAD, S. D., April 18.—The last semimonthly clean up of the Homestake mills amounted to \$100.000, the largest on record. This came from the Homestake. Highland, and Dearwood Terra mines. The company is selling on the basis of about \$4.000.000 for the scolitalized at \$12,500,000, and its stock is selling on the basis of about \$4.000.000 for the group, which has paid over \$10,000,000 in dividends. The last agreement was in 1878, and only \$200.000 was ever assessed. The underground work is from 800 to 1,000 feet below the surface, and the last report of the superintendent showed that there was enough one blocked out to last at the present rate of milling for over trenty years. The rock runs \$4 to the ton, and 000 stamps are employed in it. A new shaft is being sunk half a mile east of the "Uncle Abe," and when completed machinery and a new stamp mill will be added. By the introduction of two sir drill plants last year the company has been able to ouadruple its output with no increase in the working force, and it now has sixty-three drills at work. Its output of gold this year will be about \$4.000.000.

Stack 4 of the D & D smelter at Deadwood is being rebuilt. It has been in operation two years and in that time the base of the stack has been fransformed into a mass of matter, containing gold, silver, and copper to the value of \$50,000. This will be broken up and smelted. The company is adding three furnaces for the refining department.

The mill of the Hawkeye company at Pluma has started and has all its forty stamps dropping. It has been idle many months. It will be no continuous operation.

The Deadbroke company is cleaning up \$5,000 a month. It will at once erect a 20-stamp mill to take the place of its present works.

Contracts have been let to connect the Omaha branch with the fuller's earth deposits near fairburn. Tests of these and the deposits near fairburn. Tests of these and the deposits near fairburn. Tests of these and the deposits over the stant of the state of the promised. SOUTH DAKOTA.

WARHINGTON.

washington.

Seattle, April 18.—Very rapid advancement is looked for in the mines of the western slope of the Cascade range. In western Washington. The Everett Smeller Company of which the New York syndicate headed by John D. Rockefeller, Charles L. Colby, and the late Colgats Hoyt are owners, has just given an order for the construction of a buildin refinery at the smelter, which is to cost \$300,000, and the amelter is also to be enlarged.

Three miles east of Monte Cristo, over the mountain, are the mines of the McIntoen syndicate of Pittsburgh, Pa., at Gost Lake, where \$20,000 has just been spent for surveys of a line of road and tunnel, connecting the mines with the end of the track at Monte Cristo. The cost will be very heavy, as the work is largely under ground.

In 1880 miners discovered the properties now known as the Monte Cristo. Soon after they passed into the hands of Rockefeller, Colgate, Colby, Hoyt, and a few others, who were opening the town of Everett. Since then the purchasers have spent about \$4,000,000 in development and building the Everett and Monte Cristo road, sixty miles long. They have put in a 250-ton a, day concentrator at the mines, and have tramways from the various mines to deliver the ore to it. Seven tunnels have been run into the mountain, an asgregate distance of over a mile, all in ore that its from two to five feet in width, and carrying from \$10 to \$25 to the ton. The coast of mining and delivering to the concentrator is less than \$2 a ton.

In the same district are many mines, though only a few are producing, the cost of getting to railroads being too great to permit a profit. Wagon roads are to be constructed by Snohomish county, and will be followed by increased activity and larger output. The district is the most important on the western side of the Cascade range, in Washington, and is about sixty miles from Puget Sound. The Monte Cristo mines this year, the first season of full operation, will produce about \$1,000.000, and the rest of the district about half as much more.

ROSSLAND, April 18.—The greatest contract for mining ever made in this region has just been closed by the Slocan Star aliver mine of the East Kootenal, which has soid 12,000 tons of \$100 ore to the Omaha and Grant smelter at Omaha, all of which will be taken out of the district by the Canadian Pacific. It is not far from 3,000 miles to Omaha by this line. The mine is the greatest silver mine of the district, and one of the most important of the world at the present time. It has now in sight over \$5,000,000 worth of ore. The new 150-ton concentrator begins work next week, with enough ore in dumps to keep it working all summer. The Star is the best-developed mine in the Kootenal, with 2,000 feet of connected tunnels. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

summer. The Star is the best-developed mine in the Kootenai, with 2,000 feet of connected tunnels.

The Kootenai has now passed the \$1,000.000 mark in its production for the present year and had the weather for "rawniding ore" flower the mountains to the railroads been more favorable, would have done far better.

The Commander mine has been bonded to H. Abbott, representing some of the Canadian Pacific—stockholders, for \$40,000. A large party of Englishmen has arrived at Vancouver, and will spend the summer with mining engineers inspecting properties in the northern parts of British Columbia.

Large samples of Trail Creek ores were some time ago sent to Denver to be tested. It is said that the tests are likely to result successfully, and that the ores of this region can be treated at a cost of not more than \$3 to the ton. If so Trail Creek will be one of the greatest camps in the world very shortly.

The Lily May is to be added to the list of shippers. It will make ten shipping mines in the camp. The Le Rol is working at the water level. Two samples taken at random assayed an average of \$280 to the ton, and the ore that is being taken out is the admiration of the camp. The Le Rol is working at the water level. Two samples taken at random assayed an average of \$280 to the ton, and the ore that is being taken out is the admiration of the camp. The Le Rol compressor will cost about \$30,000. It is the largest compressor ever built in Canada, and will operate forty drills at the elevation of 4,000 feet, at which the mine is. The same engines will also pump and hoist from the mine.

IDAHO.

IDAHO.

IDAHO CITY, April 18.—Several small mills have been cast at the foundry at Boise City since last fall, and Mr. Baxter, the owner of the foundry, expects to cast many more during; the spring and summer. Prespectors owning mines and without money with which to develop and erect more extensive machinery are beginning to find that with small one-stamp mills they can, by pounding up the richest of the ores, keep up expenses. With such mills the development of the mines will go on much more randily in future, as the owners of prospects will not be obliged to go out to other mines and work for wages in order to get "grub stakes."

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Charles Halbach, owner of the Homestake, near Boise City, and the Washington, in Gambrinus district, ten miles northeast of this place, has arrived at Boise, and is expected here soon to reopen the Washington, which has been idle for several years.

The Boulder thirty-stamp mill, on Elk Creek, eight miles north of this place, will begin crushing about May 1.

Preparations for unusual activity in the mines at Atlanta this year are going on. Several of the properties there have preven good, so that the companies owning them will be running no risk in working on a more extended scale.

Many of the mines in Willow Creek district, on the west side of holes county, are turning out good ore, and many more locations have been made within the past two weeks. In a short time haaling ore to the tenstamp mill at Bolse City for reduction will commence.

David Coughanour, owner of the Iowa, which

stamp mill at Boise City for reduction will commence.

David Coughanour, owner of the Iowa, which is an extension of the Gold Hill mine, has the long tunnel in and a great body of good ore blocked out and ready for the miners. He will start up his ten-stamp mill soon and says that hereafter it will never cease crushing.

A great many men are now going into the Clearwater country, in northern Idaho, to prespect for placers. Four years ago I went through that country as a State Wagon Hoad Commissioner and prospected along the waters of the Clearwater and Salmon Rivers, and never failed in getting gold in the pan. Those sections, which are far from any wagon road, and in many cases even communication by sections, which are far from any wagon road, and in many cases even communication by trail with the outside world, have not been prospected, and the chances are very favorable that some important discoveries of mines will be made. We also saw that "float" quartz was everywhere, and I believe that many very rich quartz iedges will be found when prospectors of experience turn their attention in that direction. The mountains are the most abrupt in the United States, enabling prospectors to get great depths on mines with but little labor and expense.

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A very rich gold quartz mine was discovered a few days ago between this place and Boise City. The vein is several feet wide, and gold shows plainly in all of the one. The find is an important one, and, being by the side of a stage road that has been used for thirty-four years, shows that this country has never been thoroughly prospected.

Shattle, April 18. The stampeds of miners and prespectors, which began the latter part of January, from this port still continues, reaching its greatest flood ten days ago, when five stemmers and three sailing vessels, outfitted here, carried away 1,500 gold seekers, bound mainly for the Yukon River and Cook's lulet. This early movement to the north is made necessary by the short seasons, especially along the Yukon, where the worsing period does not exceed three months out of the ivelve. Nearly or quite 1,000 miners wintered near the Arctic Circle, and fully as many more are now on the trails with their does and hand sleds, heading toward the mines, while 2,000 more are taking their chances at Cook's Inlet and less remote points. By the list of June fully 5,000 will have been added to the gold-seekers of Alaska, but the country being so vast it will readily absorb them. There is no longer question as to the extent and richness of the placers, nor the magnitude and permanency of the quartz ledges. A large proportion of those who outfitted here this spring have manifested their faith in the country by laying in provisions enough to supply their wants for from one to three years.

But there are other sections fully as promising in Washington and British Coumbia. Along the southern boundary of the Quesa's dominions American samers have invaded the country. The Americans are almost in the majority in the new districts of Trail Creek boundary, and the Kootenois, where the greatest mineral THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

discoveries have been made within the past three years, and where fortunes are being rap-

discoveries have been fortunes are being rapidly accumulated.

In Trail Creek district gold predominates, and the ledges bring large and of good grade; the output is steady and extensive, and a ready market has been found for the desirable ores on the American side of the line. The trainportation facilities have been inadequate to meet the output of the mines, but these are being rapidly remedied by the construction of a fine fleet of railroad and the building of a fine fleet of steamers. The mines having paid from the grass roots to deeper development, mining has not been a lottery in any sense, and times have been comparatively good and money more abundant than in most new mining districts.

Spokane has been wonderfully benefited by its proximity to these mining districts, and all

than in most new mining districts.

Spokane has been wonderfully benefited by its proximity to these mining districts, and all traces of the panic of 1893 are rapidly being obliterated. Spokane has become to Washington what Denver is to Colorado, or Salt Lake is Utah—a live and progressive mining centre, with a grand future before it.

In the central portion of Washington, in the foothills of the Cascade Range, is one of the closest mining sections of the State. It embraces the Swauk and Peshastin districts, near the town of Ellensburg. These districts have been steady gold producers for twenty years, the former as a piecer, the latter as a quarticountry. Several hydraulic companies are operating in the Swauk placers this spring with good results, the gold being mainly coarse suggests in value from \$2 to \$400. In the Peshastin the Blewett Gold Mining Company are operating a twenty-stamp mill and are introducing the cyanide process this spring. In addition to the mill several arastras are running on free-milling gold ore. These two districts are easily accessible by the Northern Pacific Rallroad, and are surrounded by an excellent agricultural section.

North of Peshastin, along the line of the Great

section.

North of Peshastin, along the line of the Great
Northern Railroad, is Winatches and Negro
Creek districts, where placer mining has been
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Creek districts, where placer mining has been conducted for several years past, and several nickel mines areat present process of development.

South of the Swauk, near Mount Rainier, is Summit district, where gold is found in the auriferous soil and in the idges, it is an extensive district but little prospected, but the gold thus far being free in character makes it very desirable.

Still further south and west of Summit district, under the western shadow of Rainier, considerable prospecting has been done in the past three years by Wisconsin prospectors, who have made a number of important discoveries of gold, copper, silver, and lead. Several hundred locations have been made and considerable development work done.

In the Cascade Mountains northwest of Seattle, about sixty miles from tide water and good deep sea harbors, are some of the largest copper ledges yet discovered on the continent, as far as surface croppings and indications show. This copper belt extends along the western slope of the range and is traceable for thirty or forty miles, the ledges being exposed in the casions by erasion and by sides in many places. This ore carries from live to thirty-five per cent. copper, besides considerable gold and silver, assays running from \$5 to \$20 in those metals being of frequent occurrence. Last fall a true fissure vein, 250 feet in whith and traceable for the Great Northern Railroad. The wails are granite and slate, and the vein is the strongest found in the Northwest. The Trout Creek copper mines, embracing a group of twenty-six claims, are in the same neighborhood, while further west and north, in the same great copper beit, are the Little Chief group, owned by a Manchester (England) company, which are being developed, with thousands of twenty-six claims, are in the same neighborhood, while further west and north, in the same great copper beit, are the Little Chief group owned by a Manchester (England) company, which are being developed, with thousands of twenty-six claims, are in the same neighbor from The hydraulic mines along Frazer River have

The hydraulic mines along Frazer River have been in operation for the nast sixty days, having begun early in order to avail themselves of the large amount of water produced by the melting snows. With the New York dredgers scraping the bottom of the stream, to say nothing of the primitive rocker and sluice of the placer miner, Frazer River this year will produce more gold than at any time since the famous stampede.

Carlboo and Cassiar, famous old-time districts, which have produced their tens of millions, are being rejuvinated. The same may be said of the Omineca country to the north and west of Carlboo. Prospectors and miners started into this country in January on snowshees to anticipate the crowd that was to follow, and already the gold dust is finding its way back to the banks. The first shipment was 240 ounces.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, rector of the Church of the Divine Paternity, preached last evening on "The Pulpit and the Press." "The press," said he, "forms as well as mirrors pubreference to the province of the newspaper none can doubt its immense power. It is the people's university. The writer or editor can take 10,000, or perhaps 50,000, men aside when they are most impressionable, and in a quarter of an hour give their minds a blas from which they may never recover. The school reaches only one period of life. The pulpit exercises its power principally on Sunday. The newspaper is

never idle. In youth and old age, week days and Sundays, it is alive." Dr. Eaton then spoke about the great men who have contributed to the building up of the ewspapers of the day, mentioning the names of Greeley and Bennett. "The press," he continued, "has exposed gigantic schemes of forgery and corruption. Side by side with the press are the great institutions which limit and govern its work-the school and the pulpit. It has advanced in equal strides with the school, It can never supersede the pulpit, whose ally i is. That the newspaper can take the place of the pulpit is impossible. The printed and the spoken word are both necessary. The pulpit tands for faith and the announcing of God's dings, and enforces the laws of sprittan life. The editor and the unhister are co-laborers for numanity, but one cannot do the work of the

Other."

Dr. Eaton declared that the pulpit had the right to demand that the press shall be clean. "There is a great improvement," he said, "in the newspapers of this country during the last twenty-five years, but there are still papers whose chief claim to existence are immorality printed in leaded lines, and details of crimes prominently displayed. The pest of the age is personal journalism, which is impertinent and isolent. Decent lournalism respects ab itely the barrier of private life. It must said, however, that patrons very generally de-cide the character of the newspaper. The press prints what the public wants, or what it thinks the public wants. Neither the minister nor the editor can make himself altogether independent of his clientels.

DR. STORRS'S GOLDEN JUBILEE. Arrangements for a Celebration in the Church of the Pilgrims.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the venerable pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, will round off fifty years of service in the church on Nov. 19 next, and already the congregation has taken steps for a fitting celebration of the event. At a recent meeting of the trustees a committee was appointed. George R. Stockwell is Chairman of the committee John A. E. Leech Secretary, and John Notman

Treasurer.
One of the features will be the raising of a \$25,000 memorial to pay off a small floating debt on the property and for the further improvement of the church. There will probably be also a public reception to Dr. Storrs at the Academy of Music.

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A SOUTH AFRICAN BUDGET,

CONTRIBUTED BY A BOER AND UITLANDER JUST ARRIVED.

Contempt for British Arms Inspired by Jameson's Capture Led to the Matabele Jameson's Capture Led to the Matabele War 250 Boers Whipped Jameson's 700 Men-Pamine Threatens Matabeleland, W. E. Hollard, advocate and notary of the ligh Court of the Transvaal, and a man who has held a number of important offices under the Boer Government, arrived in this city on Saturday on the American line steamer St. Paul. Mr. Hollard is a Boer himself, having been born in the Transvaal, and lived there fo forty years. He is a tall, heavily built man

Boers of the Transvaal.

and talks in the guttural tones peculiar to the

"The Jameson affair is directly responsible for the Matabels war," he said to a Sun reporter, "and there is going to be much fighting and much blood shed before the war is over It would never have happened had the English taken the advice and accepted the assistance of President Krueger at the begin ning of the trouble. As to the Jameson raid, I want to say that that whole affair was a piece of duplicity on Jameson's part. Jameson was nothing but a tool in the hands of Cecili Rhodes. The Boers understand it all now. They see the entire scheme, and yet when this Matebele trouble broke out, President Krueger wired to Secretary Chamberlain that the forces of the Boer Government were at his disposal. Mr. Chamberlain wired back his thanks, but said he would not accent the very and offer of the Boers, as he felt sure that the English forces in Africa were competent to ook after the Kaffirs. He said, however, that he would always bear in mind the kind offer made by President Krueger. Well, the Matabele war is on in earnest now, but I tell you it would be all over with by this time if Mr Chamberlain had accepted our offer.

'The Matabeles have a great dread of the Boers. They are mortally afraid of them, and with good cause, too, for they have been whipped time and again by them. They are a bad people, and when they get it into their heads that they can beat somebody, it takes an awful lot of licking to eradicate the idea from their minds. They used to think they could whip the Boers, and the Boers, realizing that the only way to disabuse them of the idea was to sall in and give them a sound drubbing, did it, and did it well. The result has been that the Kaffirs will run off panis stricken from an army of Boers, where they will stand up and fight against the English. Above all things they hate to be taken unawares, and you can see by this how speedily the Boers would have brought the Matabeles to terms had Secretary Chamberlain accepted President Krueger's offer. The English army spent fourteen days in marching from Cape Colony to Matabeleland, and the Kaffirs knew they were coming and made preparation for Now the Boers could have reached the Kaffirs in from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, and would have reduced them to the proper state of subjection in less than a week

"The misrepresentations which have been made of the force of Boers which met and defeated Jameson's party, would be amusing were they not so serious. The force which was gathered at Johannesburg when the news of the approach of the raiders came in was between 1,500 and 2,000 men, all well armed. Now, in the Jameson party were 700 men, 200 extra horses, and six rapid-fire guns. The people of the world have been made to believe that these 700 men were overwhelmed and crushed by 2,000 Boers. That is not so. They were whipped by a force less than half the size of their own.

which Johannesburg may be approached, and the way Jameson would come was not known. Consequently, the Boer force had to be dis tributed so as to guard each approach. As luck would have it, the raiders came by the road they were least expected by, and there were just 250 men there to meet them. These 250 men, unaided, routed the entire Jameson force, took their guns and their horses, and made them show the white flag. This flag was up and the surrender was made before the Boers who had been guarding the other approaches rode up at ail. That is the true story of that fight, and the stories of 700 men being crushed by nearly three times their

number are false.
"It was this gallant fight on the part of the Boers which started the Matabelo trouble. If people understood the Kaffirs as we do, they would see in an instant the whole thing. These Kaffirs are the most ignorant kind of negroes They can neither read nor write, but they are tremendously impressed by what they see, Everything is an object lesson to them, and naturally got a very low oninion English soldiery when they saw 250 Boers rout 700 Englishmen with ease. Then, too, the rapid-fire guns, which above every modern firearm ever introduced in Africa are most dreaded by the Kaffirs, were captured by the Boers, and the Kaffirs knew it, and got it into their heads that they could whip the English themselves. They got obstreperous, and now the trouble is going on all over the land.

"The great mistake that this man Jameson made was to obey blindly the orders of Cecil Rhodes and a man named Phillips put up the whole game. Phillips represents the firm of Vernon, Batt & Co., and he himself is a partner of Rhodes in the Kimberley diamond fields and a large operator in stocks. Ithodes sent from Cape Town to Jameson and the commanding officer, a man named Wilbur, to come and see him, and they came and got their instructions for the raid from him.

"This tale of the uprising in the Transvaal was all a fake from start to finish. Well. Jameson was instructed to hold his men in readiness for the word to march, to prepare stores all along the line, and to have relays of horses at certain points. After the march all of these storehouses were destroyed, which shows beyond dispute what a preconcerted arrangement the whole thing was. One excuse rangement the whole thing was. One excuse for Jameson is that he mistook the power of Rhodes. He thought Rhodes had the whole British empire behind him, and that England would back him up in anything he did, when, in reality, the whole thing was the scheme of a selfish man who simply wanted to acquire to himself the gold fields of the Transval. On the way home from seeing Rhodes, Jameson stopped and saw this man Phillips, and the that arrangements were made. Three weeks later all was ready, and the cipher desoatch which was to start the raiders off came from Rhodes. Previously, however, a long letter of complaint, estensibly from the Englishmen in the Transvaal, set ing forth a remarkable line of grievances, had been seen to Jameson. The date on this letter was left open, and Jameson fad instructions to fill it in when he got the cipher despatch from Rhodes, the scheme being to make it appear that the letter had just come and to put Jameson in the light of a hero, rushing on with a basilly gathered force to rescue his countrymen from the clutches of the Boers. It was clover, but the storehouses and relays of horses all along the line of march are evidence of how carefully the raid was planned.

"It was all a scheme to get the gold fields of the Transvaal. Rhodes and Phillips had mair lots of money manipulating the stock. As a matter of fact, the mines the Charles Glen syndicate, which, owned a let of mines in Cape Colony. These mines had been represented as very rich and Rhodes and Phillips had mair lots of money manipulating the stock. As a matter of fact, the mines were worked out, and the only way for these two men to put themselves right with the holders of stock in the Charles Glen syndicate, which, owned a lot of mines in Cape Colony. These mines had been represented as very rich and Rhodes and Phillips had mair lots of money manipulating the stock. As a matter of fact, the mines two men to put themselves right with the holders of stock in the Charles Glen syndicate was to secure the Transvaal gold fields for Jameson is that he mistock the power of Rhodes. He thought Rhodes had the whole

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Delicate Perfumes

are as much a mark of refinement as the discreet use of jewelry.

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come to the country and take a claim and work it. The tax on such claims is five shillings a month. The country has no standing army, but every man from 10 to 60 years of age is at the service of the Government if called upon.

"One more thing and you will see the injustice of the attacks on the Boors. The Uitlanders complain because the privileges of citizenship are not theirs. That is their own fault. When they were and had been for years making their living out of the country, and were called upon by the Boers to aid them in their war with the Kamrs, they refused, and even went so far as to interfers. Have such people the right to enjoy citizenship in a republic which they refused to raise a hand to help in its time of trouble? We think not."

Hanuel Lichtenstaeder of Buluwaye also gothere by the St. Paul. He is a member of the firm of Lichtenstaeder & Ressler, bankers, mine owners, and transporters, of Johannesburg and Buluwayo.

Mr. Lichtenstaeder is a Mississippian, educated in Germany as a mining engineer. He has been in the Transvaal and in Matabeleland since the beginning of 1894. He agrees with Mr. Hollara that the uprising in Matabeleland is the result of Kaffir contempt for the Hritish arms inspired by Jameson's flasco.

"The Matabele police," he said yesterday. Includes 400 or 500 natives. These have been armed by the Chartered Company with rifles. For several months the native police have made frequent requisitions for more arms and ammunition, reporting that theirs had been lost or spoiled. As fast as the requisitions were granted the police distributed the rifles and ammunition among the natives. In this way fully 3,000 natives were armed. The uprising followed. A letter which I received this morning from my partner, disted from Johannesburg. March 20, gives an idea of the condition of affairs in the Matabeleiand capital. The writer says:

"It seems that the trouble broke out at the Insea. writer says:

The writer snys:

"It seems that the trouble broke out at the Inseas River, but at present it is general all over the country. The native police, 400 or 500 in number and all armed, have joined the insurgents. Bulawayo is in laager and so are all the other towns. Business is suspended, and all the Ehodresta Horse Volunteers have gone to the front. The real-lents have volunteered to a man to defend life and property. teers have gone to the front. The residents have volunterred to a man to defend life and property.

"You can see from that how serious the uprising is. Since it began the prices of all provisions have jumped up aimost out of sight.
Boer meal, usually selling at 40s, a
pound, is now quoted at £8 10s. Mealles have
risen from 20s. to £6 10s. Added to this, a
disease has spread among the cattle and all of
the infected herds have been ordered to be
killed. Hesides being torn by an insurrection,
the country is threatened with a famine. Already a few Americans have been killed in
battle. The first American to fail was Tom
Maddocks, one of the oldest American prospectors in South Africa and one of the most
popular men in Matabeleland. He went from
Nevada to South Africa in 1872. Other Americans killed were Robert White and a couple
of men named Palmer and Johnson, from
Phosnix, Ariz., and R. H. Hammond of California, no relation to John Hays Hammond.

"There is no telling when the uprising
will be put down. The natives will never
fight openly if they can avoid it, and until
they are exterminated or frightened into subjection this ambush fighting can go on indefinitely. The greatest fear now is that the
natives may stead into Buluwayo at night and
fire the city.
"Before Jameson's raid there was no trou-

jection this ambush fighting can go on indefinitely. The greatest fear now is that the
natives may steal into Buluwayo at night and
fire the city.

"Before Jameson's raid there was no trouble with the Matabeles. They were used as
servants and made good ones. They had been
atbjected, and looked upon the white population as their masters. A Matabele is like a
dog. Once whisped, be will lick your hands.
Jameson furnished them with a bad example.
"Until the present uprising things were
prosperous in Matabeleland. You must remember that I am a foreigner there, and,
when I say things were prosperous. I say it
from a Uitlander's standpoint. We consider
that we are prosperous when we are making
money. For instance, two years ago I bought
a stand city lot in Buluwayo for £250. Just
before I left I sold it for £5,000.

"You ask about Jameson's raid. So long
as that raid is remembered, there will be two
opinions as to whether or not it was justified.
The Dutch hold, of course, that there was no
justification for it, and that it was the
most flagrant attempt to steal territory ever
made in any guise. The Uitlanders ray that
their lives were in danger. My opinion may
be prejudiced. Therefore, let me give you
a few facts.
"The Boers impose the heaviest possible

their lives were in danger. My opinion may be prejudiced. Therefore, let me give you a few facts.

"The Boers impose the heaviest possible taxes upon foreigners, while their own people pay little or no tax. The mining properties, gold and diamond, are taxed almost teitheir full value, and if any remonstrance is made by the Utilanders they are treated to a sample of Africander law. Just before the raid, the Boers, who hate the English as the devil hates hely water, had threatened to confiscate the property of the Utilanders who were in arrears for taxes, and, in some instances, lives were threatened. There are about 75,000 Utilanders in Johannesburg and about 1,000 Hoers. The Utilanders knew the Boer hate and became alarmed. They appealed to Rhodes and he communicated with Jameson, The raid followed.

ilinodes and he communicated with Jameson, The raid followed.

"News of Jameson's coming was telegraphed to Pretoria, and Oom Paul, as President Krueger is affectionately called, prepared for it. Gen. Joubert, who, by the way, has relatives in Pennsylvania, ordered Commander Cronje to take a force and go out to meet Jameson. The meeting took blace about fifteen miles north of Johannesburg. Jameson and his followers had been ninety two hours in the saddle without chance of horses and without food. When the Boers opened fire half of Jameson's men were asleep. Most of them were so exhausted that the whistle of bullets alone would hardly, I fancy, have awakened them yet. When the battle was over skreen Uitlanders and four Boers had been killed. Jameson falled, and the Boers are now in undisputed sway in the Transvaal. He failed because the Uitlanders in Johannesburg wers jealous of one another. They were afraid that Jameson would become too powerful if he succeeded, and so they gave him no support from within. That was the true reason of the failure of that ride from Buliuwayo to Johannesburg. Hall it been successful, Jameson would have been the Chief of the Transvaal, and he would have been considered in the future one of the end-of-the-century heroes.

"One of the factions which was opposed to

sidered in the future one of the end-of-the-century heroes.

"One of the factions which was opposed to Jameson was that which follows Barney Barnato. Barnato is far the superior of Rhodes in financial ability, but is his inferior in states manship. They tell an amusing story of Barney.

"Not long ago he purchased the site for a London house very near the town house of Baron Rothschild. It is required of persons who buy property in that locality that they shall build houses to cost not less than \$20,000. The attorney forgot to put that stipulation in the transfer sent to Barney, and later informed him of the fact. Barney replied:

"Do not trouble yourself, sir. My stables will cost more than \$20,000."

FLIM-FLAMMERS IN BROOKLYN. They Pocket \$5 in a 26-cent Transaction

Two well-dressed young men called at Edward J. Konney's teastore at 371 Bridge street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, and purchased half a pound of tea for 25 cents. One of the men handed the clerk a \$5 bill and got \$4.75 in change. While the change wal still on the counter, he took a 25-cent piece from his pocket and, handing back the change, requested the clerk to return him the \$5 bill, "or," cere to return him the \$5 oin, or, he questy remarked, "if you have five single dollar bills handy, I would neefer them."

The clerk furnished the five single bills, but before he thought of picking up the \$5 bill the other man said:

"Can you give me a \$10 bill for these two fives?" showing forward the \$5 bill on the conter and another \$5 he had taken from his pocket. The clerk accommodated him, and when the transaction was over and the custom.

packet. The clerk accommodated him, and when the transaction was over and the custom-ers had gone, he found that he was out just \$5 in the financial exchange.

More Ice Water Fountains for Tenement

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church Temperance Society will soon place in position a number of ice-water fountains for the benefit of the tenement dwellers in various parts of the city. Three of these fountains were established ast summer and three more will be erected within a very short time. Early next month within a very short time. Lary next ments fountains will have been put in operation in the following places: The Pro-Cathedral, 150 Stantam street; St. Ambrose Chapel, corner of Thompson and Prince streets: Grace Mission House, 340 East Thirteenth street; God's Providence Mission, time Broome street; Italian Mission, the Church of San Saivatore, 307 Multiporty street, and the Chapel of the Messiah, East Ninety-fifth street, east of Third avenue.

CARPET CLEANSING. STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,

BOYS FIGHT WITH STONES.

He Calls the Police to His Aid, and They

GARDENER FUHR'S GLASS DE-STROYED BY THEIR MISSILES.

Arrest the Lender of the Victors and Some of His Followers - Many East Siders' Windows Broken by These Boys. For several years there has been a feud be tween the boys in the district bounded by Ninetieth and Seventieth streets and Second avenue. Five hundred or more youngsters ranging in age from 9 to 16 years have kept property owners busy repairing broken winlows, repainting dented woodwork, and explaining to their tenants that the police would ee to it that the gangs that infested the neighporhood would ultimately be dispersed. There are two organized factions in the district. tnown as the Seventy-fifth and Eightieth street gangs. The line is sharply drawn, and when ver they meet in force there is a battle with stones, bricks, and coal to the detriment of all the windows in the neighborhood. One of the chief sufferers from the battles of the gangs is Charles Fuhr, a gardener near the foot of East Seventy ninth street, who uses a great deal of class in the raising of his market products.

The open ground about his place has been a common battle ground for the gangs. On Saturday afternoon when Mr. Fuhr was at work in his garden, the Eightleth street gang, numbering a hundred or more, lined up on the rising ground adjoining the lot and sounded its war cry. The Seventy-fifth street gang, which had been hovering in the neighborhood, accepted the challenge. Within five minutes 300 sling shots were burling a shower of missiles about the gardener's ears, smashing his glass and driving him to a place of shelter. Having exhausted their ammunition, the gangs charged each other, and for fifteen minutes there was a wild scramble over Fuhr's garden along the river front. When Mr. Fuhr tried to protect the garden a detachment from one of the gangs drove him up Seventyninth street until the appearance of a policeman scared it away.

The gardener went to the East Sixty-seventh street police station, where he reported to Sergeant Coleman that if something wasn't done

street police station, where he reported to Sergeant Coleman that if something wasn't done pretty quickly, there wouldn't be a whole pane of glass on the upper east side. The Sergeant detailed Roundsman Jones to go to the rescue, and crowding ten or a dozen policemen in the patrol wagon, Jones started on a gailop for the scene of the conflict.

When the bluecoats reached the foot of Seventy-ninth street the Eightleth street gang, which had su cessfully held its position on the rising ground back of Mr. Fuhr's lots, was performing a war dance in celebration of the victory. At the appearance of the policemen, who with drawn clubs charged across the battle ground, the war dancers took to flight. When the dust cleared away the dozen or more bluecoats returned to the patrol wagon in a hollow square, in the centre of which were Peter Mooney, 15 years old, of 244 East Eightteth street, the alleged leader of one of the gangs; John Onberger, 12, of 435 East Seventy-sixth street; Oliver Rockwell, 11, of 432 East seventy-sixth street; the remaining 200 or more youngsters were nowhere in sight.

The prisoners were taken to the station house, whence the patrol wagon carried them for safe keeping to the Gerry society's head quarters at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. When arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning the court room was besieged by a score or more of weeping relatives, who begged the Magistrate not to forget that he was once a boy himself, and promised that there would be no more trouble in the future.

Magistrate Brann said that he didn't want to be too hard on the prisoners, but that the destruction of property had to be stopped in

Magistrate Brann said that he didn't want to be too hard on the prisoners, but that the destruction of property had to be stopped in some way. There wasn't any objection to boys having all the fun they wanted, but when all the cobblestones in the neighborhood were used as ammunition for gling shots to the detriment of Mr. Fuhr's business and the heads of any one who happened to get within range of the flying missiles, it was time somebody was made an example of. He thally decided to discharge the four younger prisoners, but held Mooney, who, it was said, was the leader of the Eightleth street gang, for examination this morning. Mr. Fuhr said it would take him two days to repair his broken window glass and to remove the signs of battle from his garden.

SOLDIERS AT CHURCH.

Squadron A and the Seventh Regiment Eight honored members of the Seventh Regiment attended services in St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church on Madison avenue vester day afternoon. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, chaplain of the regiment and rector of the church, delivered a short sermon on

Sword." The annual church parade of Squadron A was held yesterday afternoon, when the squadron attended services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. The soldiers in full uniform, booted and sourred, marched to the church headed by their band. The first fourteen rows of seats on either side of the middle aisle had been reserved for them. Major Pee, the commander, was unable to attend, having been called to the deathbed of his son at West Point. The Rev. Dr. D. Morgan Parker, the rector of the church and the chaplain of the squadron, preached a brief sermon. He took his text from Exodus 15, xv., "Go Forward, to Onward," and reviewed the history of the squadron and its good work in living up to the motion, which was, he said, the plain English of the text he had quoted, "Go Forward, Go Onward," or in other words, push to the front. he middle sisle had been reserved for them

A HOROKEN SHOW RAIDED.

The Charisen Brothers and Their Lifeboat

Frank and Charles Charlsen arrived in Hoooken last Friday in a twenty-four-foot lifeboat. They moored their craft at the foot of Fourth street, near the public bath, and told inquisitive visitors that they intended to cross the ocean in the lifeboat, and would sail for Queenstown in a few weeks. They stated the amount of provisions which they would consume, and the number of days the trip would sume, and the number of days the trip would take. They said that they came from Brooklyn, and had exhibited their craft at the Rattery in this city. Yesterday a crowd visited the boat. The Charlesn charged 15 cents admission, and did a large business all day. In the afternoon Frank Charlesn, 25 years old, who said he lived at 333 Conover street, Brooklyn, was arrested. His brother was left in lyn, was arrested. His brother was left in on a charge of violating a city ordinance in operating and charging admission to an exhibition on Sunday without a license.

Most and Emma Goldman to Speak from

For the first time since Emma Goldman horsechipped John Most at a public meeting two or three years ago, they are announced to speak from the same platform next Thursday night.
The occasion will be a farswell meeting of Anarchists in honor of John Turner, the English Anarchists, who is to return to his own country. Other speakers will be John Edelman and C. W.

The Weather.

Fair weather prevailed in all the Atlantic States yesterday. The temperature was slightly ligher and the asmosphere less huntil. Light frost oc-curred in the lake regions. In the central Missigsippi States the weather was cloudy and showery, it was becoming much warmer over the North-west. Fresh on shore winds prevailed along the

In this city the day opened cloudy, but cleared in the afternoon; highest official temperature 49; lowest 42°; average hundring 54 per cent,; wind southeast, average velocity s infes an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at S.A. M. 80,25, 8 P. M. 80,24

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sus build-ing, recorded the temperature percentag as follows: 00 47 0.30 P.M 70° 04 46 1 P.M 70° 04 40 1 P.M 50° 04 40 1 P.M 50° 10° 60° 1 P.M 50° Average on April 26, 1865

Washington Followart for Montay.
For New England, generally fair; coutherly winds; warmer.

Jor castern New York, jury, but with increasing tiness starting the day; southeasterly winds. For eastern Pennsylvania New Jorsey and Dela-ware, generally fair, but with increasing elocities a: warner; southcosterly winds.
For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and

Ohio, increasing cloudiness; probably focal rains by Monday night; fresh to brisk easterly while shifting

Flint's Fine Furniture. Many Choice Pieces at Factory Prices.



SHE DID NOT ABBUCT THE CHILD

Mrs. Weldemeyer Reprimanded by Brans for Having Mrs. Hiller Arrested

Mrs. Ellen Hiller, 40 years old, of 19 Hyde street, Saratoga, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, yes-terday, on a charge of abduction preferred by Mrs. Louisa Weldemeyer of 828 First avenue Mrs. Hiller was arrested in Saratoga and brought to this city on Saturday night on a warrant issued by Magistrate Brann on April 24. According to the story told by Mrs. Weldsmeyer when she obtained the warrant, the prisoner, who is the wife of a well-to-do Saratoga livery stable owner, abducted her eight-yearold daughter Alice three years ago, and, despite her efforts to regain possession of the child, had

kept her in Saratoga, Mrs. Hiller was taken to the Mercer street police station on her arrival in this city. Her sister, Mrs. Mills, a teacher, went to Magistrate police station on her arrival in this city. Hey sister, Mrs. Mills, a teacher, went to Magistrate Brann at 9 o'clock Saturday night and told a story which caused the latter to hurry to the police station and order the liberation of the prisoner. In the Yorkville Court yesterday morning he discharged Mrs. Hiller, doclaring that the complainant in the case had obtained the warrant by making false representations.

According to the facts given to the Magistrate by Mrs. Mills, her sister adopted Alice Weidemoyer in 1893. When, two years ago, Mrs. Weidemeyer sought to obtain possession of the little girl on a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, decided that Mrs. Weidemeyer was bot a proper person to have possession of her child, and granted Mrs. Hiller an order allowing her to retain the child, According to the story told by Mrs. Weidemeyer, Mrs. Mills had stolen her daughter and had taken her to Staratoga.

When the complainant appeared in court Magistrate Brann told her that she had been guilty of a gross outrage in deceiving the Court with a story of abduction, and that, had he known that Judge Barrett had passed upon the case two years ago, he would not have issued a warrant for Mrs. Hiller's arrest.

"I am only sorry," said he, "that there is no law giving to me power to punish you as you deserve. Had I not learned of the facts in the case on Saturday night, an innocent woman would have been locked up in a station house for twelve hours or more."

Mrs. Hiller said yesterday that her husband for the probably bring an action for false imprisonment against Mrs. Weidemeyer.

NEW JUSTICES IN BROOKLYN.

Charles E. Teale and Andrew Lemi Take Hold on May 1.

On May 1 Charles E. Teale and Andrew Lemnon will succeed Police Justices Haggerty and Laimbeer in the Myrtle avenue and Ewen street courts, Brooklyn, respectively. They are both Republicans, the former representing the "ad-Republicans, the former representing the "administration" and the latter the Worth faction in the organization. Mr. Teale is a merchant tailor, and has been notable as a Sunday-school worker. For several years he has been one of the leading members in the Board of Education. Mr. Lemmon is a lawyer. In July the Mayor, Comptroller, and Auditor, all Republicans, will appoint successors to Police Justices Walsh, Tighe, Harriman, and Goetting, but the terms of these four will not expire until May 1, 1807.

BROOKLYN'S POLICE SYSTEM.

A New Sub-precinct to He Organized in the

Suburban Territory. The new Twenty-third sub-precinct in Brooklyn will be organized and in operation on May 1. It embraces a big strip of territory in the old Fiatbush, Gravesend, and New Utrecht districts. The command will include an acting Captain, three Sergeants, two roundsmen, and thirty-two patrolines, twelve of whom will be mounted. The station will be in the old Tunison road house on Coney Island avenue, which was a favorite resort for horsemen twenty-five years ago.

Banquet to Jacob Neu. Although Civil Justice Jacob Neu of Brooklyn is a faithful and unswerving Democrat, a banquet to be given in his honor in the assembly cooms of the Academy of Music to-morrow night will bring together men representing all night will bring together men representing all shades of political opinion. It is even said that some members of the Shepardite flock who were anxious to defeat Justice Neu at the last election, but failed, will share in the festivities. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, tht one-legged veteran, will be the presiding genius at the banquet. The speakers will include William C. De Witt, Justice Calvin E. Pratt, and James W. Ridgway.

Mother Harriet's Successor Elected.

There was a chapter meeting on Saturday at the mother house of the Sisterhood of St. Mary, St. Gabriel's, Peekskill, at which Sister Sarah was elected Mother Superior of this the High was elected Mother Superior of this the High Anglican Sisterhood of the Protestant Episco-pal Church. She will succeed Mother Harret, the founder and first Mother Superior of the order, who dies on Easter Sunday. Sister Sarah was for many years Mother Harriet's chief as-sistant. She is the daughter of James Budge of Augusta, Me.

Court Calendars This Day.

directions of James Court.—Trial Terms—Wills of James Carrogate's Court.—Trial Terms—Wills of James Carrogate's Vos problems. Nurrogale's Court. That Terms-Wills of James Riley, Joseph U Mara, Mary E. Burke, at 10:30 A. M. Chambers-No. the calchent. For protester Wills of Enwin 3. Jackson, Marvelle W. Cooper, at 10:30 A. M., Pairick Burean at 2 P. M. (H) Court. Special Term Judions, General Ferm Appeals from protesters, Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, Appeals from protesters—Nos. 1 to 13 finduces. Trial Term Paris 1., H., HL, and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SINCE woodbury's Fa-ial Soap to the soad for the work the without it. No other - just as good.